What Is Claimed Is:

1. A method for using a computer system to solve a global inequality constrained optimization problem specified by a function f and a set of inequality constraints $p_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$ $(i=1,\ldots,m)$, wherein f and p_i are scalar functions of a vector $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots x_n)$, the method comprising:

receiving a representation of the function f and the set of inequality constraints at the computer system;

storing the representation in a memory within the computer system;

performing an interval inequality constrained global optimization process to compute guaranteed bounds on a globally minimum value of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$ subject to the set of inequality constraints;

wherein performing the interval global optimization process involves,

applying term consistency to the set of inequality constraints over a subbox $\mathbf{X}$, and

excluding any portion of the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ that is proved to be in violation of at least one member of the set of inequality constraints.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

linearizing the set of inequality constraints to produce a set of linear inequality constraints with interval coefficients that enclose the nonlinear constraints;

preconditioning the set of linear inequality constraints through additive linear combinations to produce a preconditioned set of linear inequality constraints;

applying term consistency to the set of preconditioned linear inequality constraints over the subbox **X**, and

excluding any portion of the subbox **X** that violates any member of the set of preconditioned linear inequality constraints.

3. The method of claim 2, further comprising:

keeping track of a least upper bound *f_bar* of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$ at a feasible point $\mathbf{x}$ wherein $p_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$ $(i=1,...,m)$; and

including $f(\mathbf{x}) \leq$ *f_bar* in the set of inequality constraints prior to linearizing the set of inequality constraints.

4. The method of claim 2, further comprising removing from consideration any inequality constraints that are not violated by more than a specified amount for purposes of applying term consistency prior to linearizing the set of inequality constraints.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein performing the interval global optimization process involves:

keeping track of a least upper bound *f_bar* of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$ at a feasible point $\mathbf{x}$;

removing from consideration any subbox for which $f(\mathbf{x}) >$ *f_bar*;

applying term consistency to the *f_bar* inequality $f(\mathbf{x}) \leq$ *f_bar* over the subbox **X**; and

excluding any portion of the subbox **X** that violates the *f_bar* inequality.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein if the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ is strictly feasible ($p_i(\mathbf{X}) < 0$ for all $i=1,\dots,n$), performing the interval global optimization process involves:

determining a gradient $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$, wherein $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ includes components $g_i(\mathbf{x})$ ($i=1,\dots,n$);

removing from consideration any subbox for which $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ is bounded away from zero, thereby indicating that the subbox does not include an extremum of $f(\mathbf{x})$; and

applying term consistency to each component $g_i(\mathbf{x})=0$ ($i=1,\dots,n$) of $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})=\mathbf{0}$ over the subbox $\mathbf{X}$; and

excluding any portion of the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ that violates any component of $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})=\mathbf{0}$.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein if the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ is strictly feasible ($p_i(\mathbf{X}) < 0$ for all $i=1,\dots,n$), performing the interval global optimization process involves:

determining diagonal elements $H_{ii}(\mathbf{x})$ ($i=1,\dots,n$) of the Hessian of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$;

removing from consideration any subbox for which $H_{ii}(\mathbf{x})$ a diagonal element of the Hessian over the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ is always negative, indicating that the function f is not convex over the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ and consequently does not contain a global minimum within the subbox $\mathbf{X}$;

applying term consistency to each inequality $H_{ii}(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$ ($i=1,\dots,n$) over the subbox $\mathbf{X}$; and

excluding any portion of the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ that violates a Hessian inequality.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein if the subbox **X** is strictly feasible ($p_i(\mathbf{X}) < 0$ for all $i=1,\ldots,n$), performing the interval global optimization process involves:

performing the Newton method, wherein performing the Newton method involves,

computing the Jacobian $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{X})$ of the gradient of the function f evaluated with respect to a point **x** over the subbox **X**,

computing an approximate inverse **B** of the center of $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{X})$,

using the approximate inverse **B** to analytically determine the system $\mathbf{Bg}(\mathbf{x})$, wherein $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ is the gradient of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$, and wherein $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ includes components $g_i(\mathbf{x})$ $(i=1,\ldots,n)$;

applying term consistency to each component $(\mathbf{Bg}(\mathbf{x}))_i = 0$ $(i=1,\ldots,n)$ for each variable x_i $(i=1,\ldots,n)$ over the subbox **X**; and

excluding any portion of the subbox **X** that violates a component.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein applying term consistency involves:

symbolically manipulating an equation within the computer system to solve for a term, $g(x'_j)$, thereby producing a modified equation $g(x'_j) = h(\mathbf{x})$, wherein the term $g(x'_j)$ can be analytically inverted to produce an inverse function $g^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$;

substituting the subbox **X** into the modified equation to produce the equation $g(X'_j) = h(\mathbf{X})$;

solving for $X'_j = g^{-1}(h(\mathbf{X}))$; and

intersecting X'_j with the j-th element of the subbox **X** to produce a new subbox $\mathbf{X}^+$;

wherein the new subbox $\mathbf{X}^+$ contains all solutions of the equation within the subbox $\mathbf{X}$, and wherein the size of the new subbox $\mathbf{X}^+$ is less than or equal to the size of the subbox $\mathbf{X}$.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising performing the Newton method on the John conditions.

11. A computer-readable storage medium storing instructions that when executed by a computer cause the computer to perform a method for using a computer system to solve a global inequality constrained optimization problem specified by a function f and a set of inequality constraints $p_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$ $(i=1,\ldots,m)$, wherein f is a scalar function of a vector $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots x_n)$, the method comprising:

receiving a representation of the function f and the set of inequality constraints at the computer system;

storing the representation in a memory within the computer system;

performing an interval inequality constrained global optimization process to compute guaranteed bounds on a globally minimum value of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$ subject to the set of inequality constraints;

wherein performing the interval global optimization process involves,

applying term consistency to the set of inequality constraints over a subbox $\mathbf{X}$, and

excluding any portion of the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ that is proved to be in violation of at least one member of the set of inequality constraints.

12. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 11, wherein the method further comprises:

linearizing the set of inequality constraints to produce a set of linear inequality constraints with interval coefficients that enclose the nonlinear constraints;

preconditioning the set of linear inequality constraints through additive linear combinations to produce a preconditioned set of linear inequality constraints;

applying term consistency to the set of preconditioned linear inequality constraints over the subbox **X**, and

excluding any portion of the subbox **X** that violates any member of the set of preconditioned linear inequality constraints.

13. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 12, wherein the method further comprises:

keeping track of a least upper bound *f_bar* of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$ at a feasible point **x** wherein $p_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$ $(i=1,\ldots,m)$; and

including $f(\mathbf{x}) \leq f\_bar$ in the set of inequality constraints prior to linearizing the set of inequality constraints.

14. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 12, wherein the method further comprises removing from consideration any inequality constraints that are not violated by more than a specified amount for purposes of applying term consistency prior to linearizing the set of inequality constraints.

15. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 11, wherein performing the interval global optimization process involves:

keeping track of a least upper bound *f_bar* of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$ at a feasible point $\mathbf{x}$;

removing from consideration any subbox for which $f(\mathbf{x}) > f\_bar$;

applying term consistency to the *f_bar* inequality $f(\mathbf{x}) \leq f\_bar$ over the subbox $\mathbf{X}$; and

excluding any portion of the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ that violates the *f_bar* inequality.

16. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 11, wherein if the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ is strictly feasible ($p_i(\mathbf{X}) < 0$ for all $i=1,\ldots,n$), performing the interval global optimization process involves:

determining a gradient $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$, wherein $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ includes components $g_i(\mathbf{x})$ $(i=1,\ldots,n)$;

removing from consideration any subbox for which $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ is bounded away from zero, thereby indicating that the subbox does not include an extremum of $f(\mathbf{x})$; and

applying term consistency to each component $g_i(\mathbf{x})=0$ $(i=1,\ldots,n)$ of $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})=\mathbf{0}$ over the subbox $\mathbf{X}$; and

excluding any portion of the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ that violates any component of $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})=\mathbf{0}$.

17. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 11, wherein if the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ is strictly feasible ($p_i(\mathbf{X}) < 0$ for all $i=1,\ldots,n$), performing the interval global optimization process involves:

determining diagonal elements $H_{ii}(\mathbf{x})$ $(i=1,\ldots,n)$ of the Hessian of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$;

removing from consideration any subbox for which $H_{ii}(\mathbf{x})$ a diagonal element of the Hessian over the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ is always negative, indicating that the

function f is not convex over the subbox **X** and consequently does not contain a global minimum within the subbox **X**;

applying term consistency to each inequality $H_{ii}(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$ $(i=1,\ldots,n)$ over the subbox **X**; and

excluding any portion of the subbox **X** that violates a Hessian inequality.

18. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 11, wherein if the subbox **X** is strictly feasible ($p_i(\mathbf{X}) < 0$ for all $i=1,\ldots,n$), performing the interval global optimization process involves:

performing the Newton method, wherein performing the Newton method involves,

computing the Jacobian $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{X})$ of the gradient of the function f evaluated with respect to a point **x** over the subbox **X**,

computing an approximate inverse **B** of the center of $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{X})$,

using the approximate inverse **B** to analytically determine the system $\mathbf{Bg}(\mathbf{x})$, wherein $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ is the gradient of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$, and wherein $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ includes components $g_i(\mathbf{x})$ $(i=1,\ldots,n)$;

applying term consistency to each component $(\mathbf{Bg}(\mathbf{x}))_i = 0$ $(i=1,\ldots,n)$ for each variable x_i $(i=1,\ldots,n)$ over the subbox **X**; and

excluding any portion of the subbox **X** that violates a component.

19. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 11, wherein applying term consistency involves:

symbolically manipulating an equation within the computer system to solve for a term, $g(x'_j)$, thereby producing a modified equation $g(x'_j) = h(\mathbf{x})$,

wherein the term $g(x'_j)$ can be analytically inverted to produce an inverse function $g^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$;

substituting the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ into the modified equation to produce the equation $g(X'_j) = h(\mathbf{X})$;

solving for $X'_j = g^{-1}(h(\mathbf{X}))$; and

intersecting X'_j with the j-th element of the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ to produce a new subbox $\mathbf{X}^+$;

wherein the new subbox $\mathbf{X}^+$ contains all solutions of the equation within the subbox $\mathbf{X}$, and wherein the size of the new subbox $\mathbf{X}^+$ is less than or equal to the size of the subbox $\mathbf{X}$.

20. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 11, wherein the method further comprises performing the Newton method on the John conditions.

21. An apparatus for using a computer system to solve a global inequality constrained optimization problem specified by a function f and a set of inequality constraints $p_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$ $(i=1,\dots,m)$, wherein f is a scalar function of a vector $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots x_n)$, the apparatus comprising:

a receiving mechanism that is configured to receive a representation of the function f and the set of inequality constraints at the computer system;

a memory within the computer system for storing the representation;

a global optimizer that is configured to perform an interval inequality constrained global optimization process to compute guaranteed bounds on a globally minimum value of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$ subject to the set of inequality constraints;

a term consistency mechanism within the global optimizer that is configured to,

apply term consistency to the set of inequality constraints over a subbox **X**, and to

exclude any portion of the subbox **X** that is proved to be in violation of at least one member of the set of inequality constraints.

22. The apparatus of claim 21, further comprising:

a linearizing mechanism that is configured to linearize the set of inequality constraints to produce a set of linear inequality constraints with interval coefficients that enclose the nonlinear constraints; and

a preconditioning mechanism that is configured to precondition the set of linear inequality constraints through additive linear combinations to produce a preconditioned set of linear inequality constraints;

wherein the term consistency mechanism is configured to,

apply term consistency to the set of preconditioned linear inequality constraints over the subbox **X**, and to

exclude any portion of the subbox **X** that violates any member of the set of preconditioned linear inequality constraints.

23. The apparatus of claim 22, wherein the global optimizer is configured to:

keep track of a least upper bound f_bar of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$ at a feasible point $\mathbf{x}$ wherein $p_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$ $(i=1,\ldots,m)$; and to

include $f(\mathbf{x}) \leq f\_bar$ in the set of inequality constraints prior to linearizing the set of inequality constraints.

24. The apparatus of claim 22, wherein the term consistency mechanism is configured to remove from consideration any inequality constraints

that are not violated by more than a specified amount for purposes of applying term consistency prior to linearizing the set of inequality constraints.

25. The apparatus of claim 21,

wherein the global optimizer is configured to,

keep track of a least upper bound *f_bar* of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$ at a feasible point $\mathbf{x}$, and to

remove from consideration any subbox for which $f(\mathbf{x}) > f\_bar$;

wherein the term consistency mechanism is configured to,

apply term consistency to the *f_bar* inequality $f(\mathbf{x}) \leq f\_bar$ over the subbox $\mathbf{X}$, and to

exclude any portion of the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ that violates the *f_bar* inequality.

26. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein if the subbox $\mathbf{X}$ is strictly feasible ($p_i(\mathbf{X}) < 0$ for all $i=1,\ldots,n$):

the global optimizer is configured to,

determine a gradient $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$, wherein $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ includes components $g_i(\mathbf{x})$ ($i=1,\ldots,n$), and to

remove from consideration any subbox for which $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ is bounded away from zero, thereby indicating that the subbox does not include an extremum of $f(\mathbf{x})$; and

the term consistency mechanism is configured to,

apply term consistency to each component $g_i(\mathbf{x})=0$ ($i=1,\ldots,n$) of $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})=\mathbf{0}$ over the subbox $\mathbf{X}$, and to

exclude any portion of the subbox **X** that violates any component of $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})=\mathbf{0}$.

27. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein if the subbox **X** is strictly feasible ($p_i(\mathbf{X}) < 0$ for all $i=1,\ldots,n$):

the global optimizer is configured to,

determine diagonal elements $H_{ii}(\mathbf{x})$ ($i=1,\ldots,n$) of the Hessian of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$, and to

remove from consideration any subbox for which $H_{ii}(\mathbf{x})$ a diagonal element of the Hessian over the subbox **X** is always negative, indicating that the function f is not convex over the subbox **X** and consequently does not contain a global minimum within the subbox **X**; and

the term consistency mechanism is configured to,

apply term consistency to each inequality $H_{ii}(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$ ($i=1,\ldots,n$) over the subbox **X**, and to

exclude any portion of the subbox **X** that violates a Hessian inequality.

28. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein if the subbox **X** is strictly feasible ($p_i(\mathbf{X}) < 0$ for all $i=1,\ldots,n$):

the global optimizer is configured to perform the Newton method, wherein performing the Newton method involves,

computing the Jacobian $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{X})$ of the gradient of the function f evaluated with respect to a point $\mathbf{x}$ over the subbox **X**,

computing an approximate inverse **B** of the center of $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{X})$, and

using the approximate inverse **B** to analytically determine the system $\mathbf{Bg(x)}$, wherein $\mathbf{g(x)}$ is the gradient of the function $f(\mathbf{x})$, and wherein $\mathbf{g(x)}$ includes components $g_i(\mathbf{x})$ $(i=1,\ldots,n)$; and

the term consistency mechanism is configured to,

apply term consistency to each component $(\mathbf{Bg(x)})_i = 0$ $(i=1,\ldots,n)$ for each variable x_i $(i=1,\ldots,n)$ over the subbox **X**, and to

exclude any portion of the subbox **X** that violates a component.

29. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the term consistency mechanism is configured to:

symbolically manipulate an equation within the computer system to solve for a term, $g(x'_j)$, thereby producing a modified equation $g(x'_j) = h(\mathbf{x})$, wherein the term $g(x'_j)$ can be analytically inverted to produce an inverse function $g^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$;

substitute the subbox **X** into the modified equation to produce the equation $g(X'_j) = h(\mathbf{X})$;

solve for $X'_j = g^{-1}(h(\mathbf{X}))$; and

intersect X'_j with the j-th element of the subbox **X** to produce a new subbox $\mathbf{X}^+$;

wherein the new subbox $\mathbf{X}^+$ contains all solutions of the equation within the subbox **X**, and wherein the size of the new subbox $\mathbf{X}^+$ is less than or equal to the size of the subbox **X**.

30. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the global optimizer is configured to apply the Newton method to the John conditions.